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English-Language "KIM IL SUNG: Biography" Comes Off Press — Great Inspiration to Revolutionary Peoples of World

Published by Japanese Publishing House

"KIM IL SUNG: Biography," Vol. I, a complete English translation of the original Korean edition of "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation," Vol. I, has just come off the press. The original edition by Baik Bong was published by Inmoon-kwahak-sa (Cultural Sciences Publishing House) of the DPRK. The English edition is published by Miraisha (Future Publishers) of Japan.

Volume I of the English-language "KIM IL SUNG: Biography," systematically deals with the glorious history of revolutionary struggles of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Marshal Kim Il Sung is the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

The important contents of Vol. I are Marshal Kim Il Sung's childhood, his early revolutionary activities and his great anti-Japanese armed struggle including his serious political struggles, fierce and many-sided.

The contents of the book are: Chapter 1, Family and Boyhood; Chapter 2, Leader of the Nation Takes the Road to National Salvation; Chapter 3, Upholding the Banner of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle; Chapter 4, Cradle of the Revolution—Liberated Areas; Chapter 5, Saviour of the Revolution; Chapter 6, Beacon on Mt. Baikdoo Lights All Korea; Chapter 7, For Founding a Marxist-Leninist Party; Chapter 8, Korea Is Alive; Chapter 9, Over the Steep Mountains; Chapter 10, Large-Troop Circling Operations That Terrified Japanese Imperialism; Chapter 11, For Final Victory; Chapter 12, The General's Triumphant Return to the Fatherland; Chapter 13, The Sun of the Nation; Appendixes, Chronological Table of General Kim Il Sung's Major Activities (April 1912-August, 1945), Notes and Map of Main Battle Sites in the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle (1932-1945).

The great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has led the Korean revolution straight along the one road to victory, in defiance of all conceivable difficulties and trials, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and nation, for more than 40 years since he took the road of revolution in his early years.

In the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule, when even the midday sun and the full moon had lost their lustre, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, raised aloft the [illegible] fire of fatherland restoration on the sacred ancestral Mt. Baikdoo and brought the dawn of liberation to the 3,000-*ri* land and sowed the seeds of national resurrection in the hearts of the Korean people.

The appearance of Marshal Kim Il Sung who was to realize the urgent desire of the whole nation was indeed the happiest moment, the moment of greatest glory and boundless pride to the Korean people.

Born into a poor peasant family at Mangyungdai, Pyongyang, Marshal Kim Il Sung took the first step in revolutionary struggle at the early age of 14. Already at the age of 20, he raised the banner of heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, leading the Korean people to rise in the struggle for national salvation.

The English-language "KIM IL SUNG: Biography," Vol. I, a record of the glorious revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, has been published by the Japanese publishing house in Tokyo, Japan.

Since then, the entire Korean people, with boundless adoration, have been calling Marshal Kim Il Sung the lodestar of the fatherland, the great Leader of the nation, the legendary hero and the brilliant commander of hope.

The history of Marshal Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities over 40 years from the day when he took his first step in struggle until this day, is a history of his ardent love for and devoted service to the Korean people, a history of bloody struggle with the enemies of the nation. It is also a history of fierce revolution and creation and a history of shining victories.

The Korean people has the land of 3,000 *ri* endowed with beautiful mountains and rivers and their history covers a good 5,000 years. But the people have had no leader equalling Marshal Kim Il Sung either in scientific revolutionary theory or in distinguished leadership, no leader with loftier virtues than those of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Therefore, all the Korean people look up to Marshal Kim Il Sung as the outstanding Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the great sun of the nation. Entrusting their destiny entirely to the Marshal, they all are continuing on their onward march towards victory.

Not only that!

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, commands the deep respect and warm trust of broader sections of peoples of the world because of his great contribution rendered towards the development of Marxism-Leninism and the international communist movement.

While thinking of Korea, the Leader always thought of the world, and while thinking of the world, he always thought of Korea. In fact, he has been thinking of the world revolution, leading the Korean revolution to a great victory.

So, everywhere the people are carrying on the revolution in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America, they are admiring and praising Marshal Kim Il Sung unstintedly,

Prime Minister Fidel Castro of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba remarked, "Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the most distinguished, outstanding and heroic socialist leaders in the present world. His history is one of the most beautiful histories a revolutionary serving the cause of socialism is able to write."

Chief of State of Cambodia Prince Norodom Sihanouk said, "The great exploits of Premier Kim Il Sung lie in lighting the path ahead of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for their final liberation."

P. L. Lakhanpal, Chairman of All India Janatantra Party, declared, Marshal Kim Il Sung "ranks among the great military strategists and genius commanders of all times" and the "most beloved Leader not only of the Korean but also of the world masses."

The General Secretary of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic stressed, "Premier Kim Il Sung is indeed a great man. Among many leaders of the world revolutionary movement there are few who can rival Premier Kim Il Sung in greatness." A representative of the Mexico Federation of Trade Unions said, "I have been struck with a deep impression which will remain in my mind through my life. Premier Kim Il Sung is a great man in every respect. No leader of any country can compare with Premier Kim Il Sung."

The revolutionary peoples of the world call Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the "outstanding strategist of the international revolutionary movement," "leader of the national liberation movements of the whole world," "distinguished leader of the peoples of the three continents," "symbol of the anti-imperialist struggle," and will not cease to talk about him with a thousand emotions and respect.

Today, the revolutionary peoples of the world are assiduously studying the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his works containing his ideas, calling them the "guiding compass in the international communist movement," the "great banner of the international communist movement," "top-flight documents of the present times," a "Communist Manifesto of the mid-20th century" and a "Constitution for all developing countries."

Actually, the lavish praise for the Leader was a most prominent feature of the latest conference of anti-U.S. journalists of the world which was held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital of our country with the participation of 221 representatives of 114 public organizations in 90 countries of the five continents and of 13 international democratic organizations.

The progressive journalists of the world present at the conference unanimously lauded Marshal Kim Il Sung as the "revolutionary leader of world stature," "great man of our times," "brilliant leader and teacher of journalists and editors." They all praised his congratulatory speech made at the conference as "programmatic teachings lighting the path ahead of the revolutionary journalists and pressmen of the whole world" and "principled and correct ideas to be upheld by the peoples of all the countries who have risen in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle." The foreign delegates at the conference evinced their firm resolve to mount the anti-U.S. struggle on the enemy, following the teachings of the Leader.

In particular, the practical examples shown and shining victories won by Marshal Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle are serving as a splendid mirror and model for the revolutionary peoples fighting for national liberation. They have become a source of strength which boundlessly inspires them in their struggle and instills a conviction of victory in them.

For this reason, the revolutionary peoples of the world extol Marshal Kim Il Sung for the great exploits that he performed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, raising aloft the banner of anti-imperialist struggle. They declare in unison that his great exploits are "valuable ones made available to the anti-imperialist struggle and the world revolutionary movement," "shining example to be emulated by the revolutionary peoples of the whole world," and a "textbook from which all the peoples have to learn." They agree that "the revolutionary peoples the world over should be proud of the exploits and consider it their first duty to preserve them."

A certain African political worker sang in his poem "Premier Kim Il Sung Is the Red Sun":

"From North Korea Rises a Great Red Sun

The Great Red Sun Is Kim Il Sung,

Its Rays Spread on All Oppressed Peoples,

Keeping Them Alive Is Kim Il Sung's Thought."

The peoples of many countries of the world regard it as a good reason for boundless happiness to have Marshal Kim Il Sung as the leader of the world revolution, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people who is a seasoned Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement. They are vigorously marching towards fresh victory, upholding his teachings.

Foreign residents in Japan are no exception to this. They are greatly pleased with the publication of the English-language "KIM IL SUNG: Biography" Vol. I by Miraisha. Their first words are that the newly published book is a "textbook for peoples," and a "weapon for the peoples making revolution."

We are confident that the English-language "KIM IL SUNG: Biography," Vol. I will help the revolutionary peoples of the world understand the great *Juche* ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, his shining history of revolutionary struggles and exploits, wise leadership and lofty virtues. It will greatly serve to deepen the friendly relations between the peoples of the world and the Korean people.

Please order from Miraisha (Future Publishers). Its address: 7-2, 3-chome, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

FROM MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG'S REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DURING ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

For Great Upsurge of Korean Revolution

Founding of Association for Restoration of Fatherland

After the historic Nanhutou Conference in February, 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, left Nanhutou for the northern border area of Korea leading his units to bring about an upsurge in the revolutionary movement on a nation-wide scale.

The units under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at Tungkiang at the beginning of May.

The long march from Nanhutou to Tungkiang was not merely a march of advance. The march which lasted several months across snow-covered, steep and craggy mountains over a distance of thousand *ri* was a significant march. Because during the march Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out the great plan and programme for the future course of the Korean revolution and the restoration of the fatherland.

In tents in the forest amid raging snowstorms and at times sitting on tree trunk taking the rock as the table he engrossed himself in elaborating the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the great programme of the Korean revolution, and thus carried on the preparations for the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the anti-Japanese united national front in Korea.

Already since he started his revolutionary activities he was much concerned about the lack of unity among the anti-Japanese forces and strove to overcome it and realize the formation of the anti-Japanese united national front.

At a general meeting of the youth of South Manchuria in the spring of 1929 he denounced the nationalists for their splitting plots risking his life in a horror-inspiring atmosphere where white terror was rampant. This is an example of his consistent struggle for realizing the unity of the nation.

He smashed to pieces the splitting scheme of the factionalists who wormed their way into the ranks of Communist through the energetic struggle for educating and mobilizing the masses for the national unity and anti-Japanese united action.

On the other hand, he laid down the groundwork for the anti-Japanese united front by organizing the anti-Japanese armed units, the main forces of the Korean revolution, and expanding their mass foundation, by forming the Anti-Imperialist Union, the Peasants' Association, the Revolutionary Association for Mutual Relief and other various mass organizations and by dealing blows to the "Left" opportunists who did harm to the work of the united front, and thus accumulated rich experiences in the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

Having laid in this way the organizational and tactical basis for forming the broad national united front Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Tungkiang Conference, announced to the world the historic founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a body of the anti-Japanese united national front. Thus on May 5, 1936, the anti-Japanese united national front organization was formed for the first time in our country as a uniform mass organization.

The Tungkiang Conference elected Comrade Kim Il Sung Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The Association made public to the world its Ten-Point Programme, Inaugural Declaration and Rules which he worked out on the basis of a wealth of practical experiences accumulated in arduous days and a scientific generalization of the ardent aspiration of the Korean people.

Expressing burning indignation at the fact that the fatherland, a beautiful land of three thousands *ri* which our nation held dear through generations, was being trampled underfoot wantonly by Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung ardently called in the Declaration on all people to join in the front for the restoration of the fatherland—those who had money to donate money, those who had provisions to contribute provisions and those who had skill and strength to offer skill and strength for the restoration of the fatherland.

The Ten-Point Programme clarified the fighting task of the Korean people for achieving the cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

The programme gave Marxist-Leninist analysis to the socio-economic conditions and the correlation between classes in our country, and clearly defined the character and task, allies and object of struggle and strategic and tactical principles of the Korean revolution.

It defined the Korean revolution as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and set forth it as the first and foremost task of revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialist colonial rule and attain national liberation.

The most basic political task of the revolution put forth in the programme was to establish a genuine people's government of Korea which was to be participated in by the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all strata, based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

The programme also set forth it as the main ways for carrying out the basic tasks of the revolution to expand and develop the anti-Japanese united national front and organize the revolutionary army.

Besides, it clarified in detail the socio-economic tasks —to grant the people democratic freedom and rights, confiscate mines, enterprises, land and other means of production possessed by the Japanese state and the Japanese and by the pro-Japanese elements and to establish the popular educational system, etc.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, always led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory with the original revolutionary line and brilliant military tactics.

Indeed, the programme was the only fighting programme of our people, which was fully in accord with the fundamental interests of the working people and with the common national interests of the people of all strata, it was the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary programme of our people in history.

The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, an embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas and revolutionary line of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the immortal banner of the Korean revolution clearly illumining the way for the Korean people.

This great programme became a terrible bomb to the enemy and a verdict of history passed on him to ruin. But to the Korean people groaning in darkness it became a beacon of relief, a stirring, hopeful spring thunder calling forth the ardour of revolution and a powerful weapon paving the road to the freedom and the future.

The Rules of the Association, made public alongside the Ten-Point Programme, was the original rules which organically combined the principles of democratic centralism with the features of the united front movement.

It was stipulated in the Rules that the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland should become a militant organization which was to be set up and run according to the unitary system of organizational leadership and norms of life based on democratic centralism. And they stipulated for the qualifications for the membership of the Association, procedure of admission and norms of life in accordance with the requirements of the united front movement, so that the broad anti-Japanese masses of all sections might be enlisted in the Association.

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung was an epoch-making event in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

With the founding of the Association, an end was brought to the tragedies of disunity and division, of antagonism and discord among the ranks of the movement, which remained a cancer for a long time in the national-liberation movement of our country and all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces were united firmly under the single banner of the restoration of the fatherland. And the founding of the Association made it possible to further expand the anti-Japanese armed struggle and strengthen the mass basis for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and organize the various forms of anti-Japanese struggle of the masses of all sections into a unified force.

As a result, a greater upsurge was brought in the general revolutionary struggle of the Korean people with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung also set a new example of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist united front movement

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National Student Sports Festival Marking 20th Anniversary of Sports Day Held in Presence of Marshal KIM IL SUNG, Great Leader

A national student sports festival celebrating the 20th anniversary of Sports Day opened grandly at the Moranbong Stadium on Oct. 5 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The opening ceremony of the festival was attended by 2,500 players from all the institutions of higher learning throughout the country, teachers and university and college students in Pyongyang and working people in the city and People's Army soldiers, scores of thousands in all.

Respectfully placed on the rostrum of the stadium was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and father of our youths and students, who has led the Korean revolution confidently along the one road of victory over 40 years, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

In the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a grand opening ceremony of the national student sports festival marking the 20th anniversary of Sports Day was held at the Moranbong Stadium on Oct. 5. Photo: The platform party of the opening ceremony of the national student sports festival marking the 20th anniversary of Sports Day

At ten in the morning, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, mounted the rostrum amid the welcome music.

The crowd of tens of thousands filling the stadium warmly welcomed him with the storming cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, stormy applause, which shook the whole stadium.

Also mounting the rostrum were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Kwang Hyup, Pak Sung Chul, Nam Il, Pak Jung Ai, Kim Ik Sun, Li Kook Jin, Hyun Moo Kwang, Chung Joon Taik and Han Ik Soo; and Paik Nam Woon, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The opening ceremony was also attended by Ministers of the Cabinet, department directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Generals of the Korean People's Army, and other responsible functionaries of Party and government organs and mass organizations and responsible personages of science, culture, arts and the press.

Amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd which grew louder, girl students presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the members of the rostrum party.

The opening ceremony was opened with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Yang Hyung Sup, Minister of Higher Education, made an opening address.

Speaking of the boundless joy and glory of having the national student sports festival celebrating the 20th anniversary of Sports Day in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the real father of our students, the day which he personally provided us, thus doing us great honour, the speaker reviewed the proud road traversed by our students under the wise leadership and profound care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of our revolution.

He in conclusion expressed the conviction that the entire players participating in the sports festival would successfully hold the sports festival on a high political level by highly displaying their boundless fidelity to Marshal Kim Il Sung and giving full scope to the excellent sports technique in all the games.

A letter of pledge of the participants in the festival to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was read out amid the stormy applause of the whole attendants.

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 2)

to the Communists and revolutionary peoples of the whole world who were fighting against fascism and imperialism.

Establishment of Base Areas around Mt. Baikdoo

The spring of 1936 was filled with hope. The deep ravines in the forests were echoed with the revolutionary songs of the guerilla army.

The revolution forged ahead under the immortal banner of the restoration of the fatherland and the forests and mountains seemed even more green with the warm breath of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while organizing and guiding the work of expanding the organizational networks of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, unfolded a struggle for establishing base areas—secret camps around Mt. Baikdoo in the vast regions along the north border line of Korea, from where to deal fatal blows to the Japanese imperialists, in accordance with the important lines set forth by him in the Nanhutou and Tungkiang Conferences. These new guerilla base areas had to be made a stronghold of military activities of the guerilla army in its active mobile operation and, at the same time, a stronghold able to vigorously promote the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the preparation for the founding of a party.

It was by no means an easy job to set up this sort of base areas.

At that time the Japanese imperialists intensified as never before the fascist suppression against the Korean people and the military offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. To establish new revolutionary base areas under these conditions, the guerilla army had to fight incessant battles to gain supremacy over the enemy militarily on the one hand and wage a hard struggle to enlist the masses of the people in the revolutionary organizations under the strict cordon and surveillance of Japanese imperialism on the other.

In order to set up secret camps Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, led the guerilla army to a number of battles.

The first battle took place in Manchiang, Fusung county, in April 1936. It defeated the enemy in Manchiang and struck terror into the puppet Manchukuo army and police stationed around the area. This was followed by battles in Laoling in May and in Ssunancha in June and then Ssukiang offensive campaign.

After these battles Comrade Kim Il Sung planned a Fusung offensive campaign, when the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were taking rest.

Fusung, then the county seat, was a big town. It was an enemy's important military strategic point to attack the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. There were stationed units of the Japanese Kanto army and puppet Manchukuo army, police mortar and light-machine-gun companies and a guerilla army search party. The county police headquarters was also situated there.

And this county was an unforgettable place for Comrade Kim Il Sung, where he spent part of his hopeful boyhood and early youth to organize the "Saenal Children's Corps" and publish newspaper, fighting for the revolution day and night.

And it was there that he parted forever with his father—Mr. Kim Hyung Jik who was an indefatigable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter—sharing the sorrows over death with the comrades-in-arms of his father and the masses of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who once had left this place to crush the enemy, now appeared there again as the Leader of the people striking terror in the enemy.

At dawn, August 17, he leading big units started the attack on this town.

The battle waged according to his brilliant strategy and tactics and under his personal command at the head of the units ended in a great, brilliant victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

In this battle, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army killed or captured some 300 Japanese imperialist aggressor troops and puppet Manchukuo army and seized a lot of booty.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung created favourable military and political conditions for establishing the base areas around Mt. Baikdoo by winning a great victory in the battle at Fusung, an enemy's strategic point.

Following the battle in Fusung Comrade Kim Il Sung set out on the march to the border areas leading the units.

After advancing into the border area the anti-Japanese guerillas continuously fought many a battle in Tateshui, Hsiaoteshui, Panjiekou, Erhshitaokou and Shisantaokou in more than two months.

Thanks to the superb tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army could deal severe blows to the enemy in these battles and throw him into impasse.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while stepping up the military activities, dispatched the political workers to various parts to conduct the mass political work and expand the organizational networks of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, thus laying the mass basis for establishing the base areas around Mt. Baikdoo.

On the basis of these political and military successes he set up the secret camps in the vast regions with Mt. Baikdoo as their centre and established the new revolutionary base areas—Mt. Baikdoo base area. It consisted of the secret camps and the underground revolutionary organizations.

Mt. Baikdoo base area served not only as the stronghold of the military activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army but also the source of the Korean revolution for providing outstanding leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the entire Korean people.

The Headquarters of the Korean revolution where Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed was situated in the Heihsiatsukou secret camp of this base area.

Here, Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out the operational plan for bringing earlier the restoration of the fatherland, expanded the organizational networks of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the revolutionary organizations deep into the homeland and guided this work in person. While sending the political workers to various parts, he personally had meetings with the Communists active in the homeland to show them the lines and orientation of struggle and taught them in detail the measures to remedy the shortcomings revealed in their activities.

Thanks to his strenuous efforts the organizational networks of the Association rapidly expanded to the homeland. In a short space of time these networks with Mt. Baikdoo base area as its centre spread to the whole land of three thousands *ri* of Korea—to Pusan situated in the southernmost tip of the country and Sinuiju in the west and Unggi located in the northeastern end of Korea and to east and north Manchuria where the Korean lived.

Meanwhile, in accordance with the operational plan mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units inflicted terrible blows upon the enemy everywhere in the north border areas and expanded the revolutionary influence into the homeland.

With the stepping up of political and military actions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung and with the further strengthening of his direct guidance to the revolutionary movement at home his great revolutionary ideas and revolutionary line rapidly penetrated deep into among the broad masses of the people.

Thus, the feelings of respect and reverence of the Korean people for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, grew stronger.

At that time in all parts of Korea and Manchuria legendary narratives spread from mouth to mouth—"The morning star has risen over Changpai. Do you know what happened? General Kim Il Sung has come!" "General Kim Il Sung is flying over the mountains with preternatural swiftness," "Our General is the General born of the Heaven. A great event will soon take place. The days of the Japanese imperialists are numbered."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's fame spread far and wide.

Rallied firmly behind the great revolutionary line set forth by him and the revolutionary banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and with boundless honour and pride of having Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great Leader of revolution the Korean people gave every possible material and moral aid to the anti-Japanese guerillas and came out determinedly in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thus brought about a new great upsurge in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core by providing guidance to the revolutionary movement at home and guiding the military actions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with superb guerilla tactics through the establishment of the new form of Mt. Baikdoo base area.

(The Pyongyang Times)

Victorious Twenty-Four Years of Workers' Party of Korea Led by Marshal KIM IL SUNG, Great Leader

The Workers' Party of Korea was founded on Oct. 10, 1945 personally by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as inheritor of the shining revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized by him. The Workers' Party of Korea is the leading force of the Korean people and the general staff of the Korean revolution.

CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) workers and Korean people in Japan together with the people in the homeland marked the 24th founding day of the Party, filled with boundless thanks to and adoration for the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, its founder and Leader. Now, all CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots in this country are devoting all their energies to implementation of the teachings of the Leader, rallied rock-firm around him.

The great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung's founding of the Workers' Party of Korea went down in history as a historic event which brought about an epochal turning point in the development of the communist movement of our country and the Korean revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The working class and labouring people of Korea could thenceforth have the Marxist-Leninist general staff, the powerful vanguard detachment, in their revolutionary struggle, and victoriously march ahead along the road of revolution under the leadership of the Party."

For 24 years since its founding, the Workers' Party of Korea has followed the road of victory and glory, the road of great heroic struggles, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and banner of independent revolution.

Under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the Party led the people in victoriously carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in the northern half of the country, and successfully converted the backward colonial semi-feudal society into an advanced socialist society. Thus, the Party constructed a dignified, independent, rich and powerful socialist state on Korean soil once trampled underfoot by the foreign aggressors. The DPRK is now proud of its revolutionary banner of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence before the whole world.

Precisely thanks to its seasoned leadership and devoted struggle, the Workers' Party of Korea has registered undying, great exploits before the fatherland and the revolution and fulfilled its historic mission with credit.

It is entirely attributable to the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution that the historic task of founding the Marxist-Leninist Party was sought to a victorious conclusion and that the Party has been strengthened and developed.

Large numbers of Communists were trained in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by Marshal Kim Il Sung, and the organizational backbone for founding the Party was firmly built up. The mass basis for founding the Party was also laid.

Thus, because there was the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and because there was the organizational and ideological preparation for founding the Party made during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Workers' Party of Korea could be founded even under the complicated circumstances following the Liberation and has been able to firmly maintain the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of revolution since the first days of its founding and victoriously to lead the revolution and construction, winning through all sorts of difficulties and hardships.

Under the seasoned leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Party has waged arduous struggles against the imperialists and domestic reactionary forces and for the victory of socialist construction, and fiercely battled against all kinds of opportunism within the ranks of the international communist movement. These struggles have further trained and strengthened the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today, the entire membership of the Party is firmly armed with the unitary ideological system of the Party inspired with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks have been established.

As a result, the Party has been steeled as an impregnable one whose ranks are united rock-firm. It has become a revolutionary Party standing in the van of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, a glorious fighting detachment which continues to uphold the independent line in opposition to Right and Left opportunism, raising aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and banner of proletarian internationalism within the international communist movement.

Indeed, the birth of the Workers' Party of Korea, an ever-victorious revolutionary Party and its development are totally unthinkable apart from the wise and outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The victorious road followed by the Workers' Party of Korea itself is a course in which Marshal Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary ideas, his ideas of *Juche* and his revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, have been translated into practice.

The Workers' Party of Korea have established its revolutionary lines and international and foreign policies independently in each period and at each step, on the basis of the *Juche* ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and independently and correctly solved all questions arising in the Korean revolution, and has accumulated internal exploits for the revolution and construction.

Today, the Workers' Party of Korea has built up the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic, has strengthened the country politically, economically, culturally and militarily laying a great foundation capable of attaining unification of the fatherland and the final victory of the revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea is making consistent efforts to advance the revolution and to strengthen the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic, on the same time resolutely inspiring the struggle of the South Korean people, and is waging struggles to force U.S. imperialism to withdraw from South Korea and to attain the country's unification.

Today, the South Korean people are powerfully waging various forms of anti-imperialist, national salvation struggles in the face of the severe suppression of U.S. imperialism and Pak Jung Hi puppet stooges, upholding the strategic and tactical lines of unification of the fatherland and the South Korean revolution indicated by him, in order to bring near the day when they can live in a unified fatherland under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

The struggle line of the Workers' Party of Korea for the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement to further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle has made a great contribution toward reinforcing the unity of the socialist camp, and inspired the struggle of the world revolutionary people to overthrow U.S. imperialism and win freedom and liberation.

The strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of Marshal Kim Il Sung to deal blows at U.S. imperialism in all areas and countries of the world, is evoking the sympathy of the world's people. It attaches deep significance to wiping out imperialism and to realizing liberation and independence for all peoples and guaranteeing the final victory of socialism and communism.

The speech of Marshal Kim Il Sung made at the World Conference of Journalists against U.S. Imperialism held in Pyongyang last September is to powerfully encouraging the peoples of the whole world fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are suffering continuous defeats in Vietnam are running amuck to intensify war preparations in the southern half of our country and launching grave military provocations almost every day.

As a result of implementation of the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the genius military strategist, the northern half of our country has been converted into an impregnable fortress capable of countering any surprise attack of the enemy as is shown well in the incident of the U.S. imperialists' armed espionage ship "Pueblo" and the downing of their "EC-121" spy airplane.

Holding aloft the decision of the Conference of the WPK and united rock-firm around the Party and the Leader, the Korean people are recording new greater successes in carrying out the economic construction and defence buildup in parallel and spurring on their socialist construction with the Chullima spirit in order to scale the main heights of the Seven-Year Plan during this year.

To promote the unification of the fatherland, the Korean compatriots in Japan are also waging fierce struggles to establish the unitary ideological system of the Party among the compatriots and firmly to consolidate the CHONGRYUN organizations while smashing every scheme of the reactionary forces here and abroad.

The fighting capacity and the leading role of the WPK have been raised incomparably high, the dignity of the Party among masses firmly established and the unity between the Party and the people is firm as never before.

Invincible is the Workers' Party of Korea which was founded by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and is under his great leadership.

Only victory and brilliant future are in store for the Korean people who are marching under the banner of the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea tempered and tested in the stormy flames of the revolutionary struggle.

Party and Gov't Del. of DPRK Leaves for Berlin to Attend Celebrations of 20th Birthday of GDR

A Party and government delegation of our country left Pyongyang on Oct. 3 to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation headed by Comrade Choi Yong Jin, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, consists of Li Ho Hyuk, Minister of Foodstuff and Daily Necessaries Industries, and Ro Soo Uk, DPRK Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation was seen off at the airfield by Comrades Kim Kwang Hyup, Li Jong Ok, Chung Joon Taik and Han Ik Soo, and Ahn Seung Hak, Minister of Commerce; Kim Yoon Sun, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Kim Jai Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Also present was Georg Henke, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country. (KCNA)

Pyongyang City Meet Marking 20th Birthday Of GDR Held

A Pyongyang City meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic was held on Oct. 6 at the Moranbong Theatre.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Hyun Moo Kwang and Chung Joon Taik, and Ministers of the Cabinet and responsible cadres of the government organs as well as working people and servicemen of the Korean People's Army in the city.

Invited there were Georg Henke, Ambassador, and staff members, of the embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Pyongyang.

Comrade Chung Joon Taik spoke at the meeting.

The founding of the GDR was an epochal event which turned a new page in the history of the German people, brilliant fruit won by the German working class in the struggle against imperialism and for freedom, liberation and sovereignty and this constituted a heavy blow to the imperialists, and made a great contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism in Germany and Europe and consolidating European peace, he said, and pointed out:

The people of the GDR under the leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party headed by Comrade Walter Ulbricht have made great successes in socialist construction in the past 20 years, frustrating the ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and West German militarists.

He quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung the respected and beloved Leader: **"Our Party and people are opposed to the revival of West German militarism and its revanchist ambition, and strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their criminal act of actively encouraging it. We support the struggle of the German people and the position of the German Democratic Republic against the rearmament of the West German militarists."**

The speaker stressed that our people will do everything in our power in the future, too, to support and encourage the just struggle of the people of the GDR against the U.S. imperialists and the West German militarists.

He referred to the fact that the Korean people who are firmly defending the eastern outpost of socialism have built an independent socialist state in a short span of time by splendidly embodying the great ideas of *Juche* in all fields under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung since they restored the fatherland through the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by him.

Comrade Chung Joon Taik bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists who are frantically trying to provoke a war again in Korea, regarding South Korea as the advance base and using Japanese militarism as the shock-brigade.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Korean people will continue to resolutely fight against U.S. imperialism and its faithful allies, Japanese and West German militarism, in unity with the world revolutionary people, and will actively support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism, he declared.

He said in conclusion:

Our people always value the friendship and solidarity with the people of the German Democratic Republic and will advance firmly hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

GDR Ambassador Georg Henke spoke next at the meeting.

He conveyed the most wholehearted fraternal greetings of the German Socialist Unity Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the entire working people of the GDR to the entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The German Socialist Unity Party and the Government and people of the GDR support the struggle of the working people of the DPRK and the entire Korean people for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from South Korea, as the most important precondition for peaceful unification, and for prompting end to all the provocative acts against the DPRK, the Ambassador declared.

He said:

The people of the GDR will do everything possible to consistently and further develop and deepen the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Parties, States and peoples of the two countries, on the basis of the ideas of the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp for the victory of the common cause.

The meeting closed with the playing of the "Internationale."

The meeting was followed by an art performance. (KCNA)

U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea at Once; Dissolve "UNCURK"

— DPRK Government Issues Memorandum —

PYONGYANG, Oct. 9, (KCNA)—Atthe 24th session of the U.N. General Assembly the representatives of socialist countries and a number of national independent countries in Asia and Africa have raised a strong opposition to the U.S. imperialists using the United Nations as a tool in executing their policy of aggression against Korea and proposed to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying South Korea under the signboard of the United Nations and the question of the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." In this connection the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on October 8.

The memorandum consists of foreword and three parts.

In the memorandum the Government of the Republic maintained that in order to preserve peace in Korea and solve the question of the unification of Korea peacefully, it is necessary, first of all, to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will conclude a peace agreement between North and South Korea and take measures for reducing the numerical strength of North and South Korean armies to 100,000 men or less respectively after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea, the memorandum stated.

Saying that the Government of the Republic still considers that an international meeting of the countries concerned may be convened for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, if necessary, the memorandum went on:

If the United Nations really wants to act in conformity with the objectives and principles of its Charter, it must desist from its discussion of the so-called "Korean question" based on the "report" of the "UNCURK" at the current 24th session of its General Assembly and take measures to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea and dissolve the "UNCURK" as is proposed by the representatives of the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries.

Also, when the question concerning Korea is discussed at the United Nations, the representative of the DPRK, the party concerned, must be allowed to participate in the discussion.

Thus the United Nations should revoke all the illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question adopted so far under the pressure of U.S. imperialism and put an end to the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. once and for all.

1

In the first part the memorandum exposed the frantic scheme of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a new war in Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea—this is the fundamental condition for preventing the outbreak of a total war in Korea and ensuring the peaceful solution of the question of Korean unification, the memorandum stressed.

It noted: The U.S. imperialists successively caused the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the incident of the spy plane "EC-121" last year and this year, and following the incidents, they have staged frenzied war rackets against the Korean people. This alone is enough to show graphically what a grave phase the danger of a new war has reached in Korea.

Saying that these incidents were a link in the chain of the premeditated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for igniting a new war in Korea, it continued:

At the time, too, peace in Korea could be maintained solely thanks to the utmost tolerance and strenuous struggle of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people and to the struggle of the peace-loving people the world over.

The U.S. imperialists, however, continue to step up their war preparations in South Korea and are ceaselessly indulged in a dangerous play with fire to ignite a new war, leading the situation to the brink of war.

Quoting only some of the latest information on this, the memorandum went on:

After the incident of the shooting down of the spy plane "EC-121" in last April, the U.S. imperialists newly formed what they called the 71st Task Fleet with massive armed forces and deployed it off the coasts of the DPRK.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists brought a newly activated "F-4 Phantom Battalion" into South Korea (*South Korean paper Dong-a Ilbo, May 1, 1969*).

Last year the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique newly formed two "independent armoured brigades," two "aviation groups," ten "coast guard battalions" and the "homeland reserve force" more than two million strong, and they said they would activate many other units newly this year (*South Korean radio Dongyang, May 29, 1969, Seoul, Feb. 28, 1969—South Korean news agency Hapdong; Seoul, Jun. 26, 1969—South Korean news agency Dongyang*).

The U.S. imperialists took measures also for prolonging the service term of the U.S. imperialist aggression army stationed in South Korea and entirely suspending the discharge of the South Korean puppet army personnel who have completed their service term (*South Korean paper Dong-a Ilbo, May 9, 1969, Feb. 8, 1968—South Korean news agency Dongyang*).

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are intensifying "war structure" throughout South Korea and rapidly expanding military installations and bases.

While actively stepping up war preparations the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are staging clamourous military exercises under the simulated conditions of attack on the northern half of the Republic incessantly intensifying military provocations day after day.

Various violations of the armistice agreement such as armed raids, air intrusions and gun firings and espionage infiltrations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the territory of the northern half of the Republic amounted to over 7,570 cases during the period between January and September this year.

In step with these provocations for another war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue reconnaissance flights against our country such as they did at the time of the "EC-121" incident. This sort of provocative act of espionage, as war history shows, is a deliberate act of aggression which is carried out only on the eve of war.

The memorandum continued:

If the planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors violate the territorial air of our country, our people will not sit with folded arms, but will take resolute measures for safeguarding their sovereignty as ever. Then the U.S. imperialists, as they say, will use this as a pretext to commit a full-scale "retaliatory" attack against us. Accordingly, our country is in a dangerous situation where it may be dragged into a total war at any time even by an intrusion of a single U.S. imperialist plane.

At present war chieftains of U.S. imperialism worm into South Korea one after another and bustle about the frontline areas and military bases, while summoning the South Korean puppets to Washington for one war conspiracy after the other.

In August last, Nixon personally summoned Pak Jung Hi, the puppet, to the U.S. for conspiratorial talks and stirred up the provocation of war, clamouring that he had "reaffirmed" what they called "joint retaliation" against the northern half of the Republic or that he had promised to increase "military aid" to South Korea.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists have gone over to the stage of directly provoking war from the stage of making preparations for war in Korea. It is beyond doubt that if war breaks out again in Korea, it will be a more severe and sanguinary war than ever before, a full-scale war that may instantly spread the flames to other areas than Korea.

This is a development to which all the peoples of the world treasuring peace should direct attention and sharpen vigilance.

In order to tide over this critical situation being created in Korea today and prevent another total war from breaking out, it is essential, first of all, to force the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea and put an end to their hostile provocations against the DPRK.

The Government of the DPRK has been consistent in its efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and has unequivocally elucidated more than once that it has no intention to march South or settle the question of Korean unification by force of arms.

From ancient times ours is a peace-loving country and has never invaded any country or provoked anyone first.

The cause of the matter lies entirely in the fact that the U.S. imperialists came to a foreign soil thousands of miles away and perpetrate aggression and war provocations.

To take as examples the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the incident of spy plane "EC-121" which the U.S. imperialists noisily advertised as if they had been provoked by the DPRK, these incidents, too, occurred not because our vessels or airplanes had intruded into the territorial waters or territorial air of the United States but because the vessels and airplanes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors had come here in Korea and violated its territorial waters and territorial air.

This fact was admitted clearly by the United States Government itself in its letter of apology submitted to the Government of the DPRK in connection with the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo."

Even after making apology and assurance before the eyes of the peoples of the whole world like this, the U.S. imperialists repeated such aggressive acts as in the incident of the spy plane "EC-121."

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who uninterruptedly perpetrate the new war provocations and aggravate the situation to the extreme in Korea. It was exposed more thoroughly to the whole world by the fact that on August 17 last a military plane of the U.S. imperialist aggression army again intruded deep into the territorial air of the northern half of the Republic and was shot down by the self-defence measures of the Korean People's Army while conducting reconnaissance activities. As the plane intruded deep into the territory of the northern half of the Republic and was shot down this time, too, and the pilots were captured alive, the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare not deny the fact that they violated our territorial air and perpetrated acts of aggression.

In an attempt to hoodwink world public opinion the U.S. imperialists have raised anti-communist rackets, describing the ever-spreading revolutionary struggle of the patriotic people in South Korea, too, as "infiltration from the North." But it is also a vain attempt. Those people involved in various cases including that of the United Revolutionary Party whom the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have arrested, imprisoned and massacred under the pretext of the "action of North Korea" are all university professors, men of the press, military and civil service personnel of South Korea.

Where there is exploitation and oppression there always is the resistance of the people.

This bespeaks fully that nothing can hide the grim fact that the present crisis in South Korea is caused by none other than the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

While peremptorily rejecting every sincere proposal made by the Government of the DPRK for the peaceful unification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists clamour that the "threat of aggression" comes from the North and pretend as if they had any responsibility for "protecting the security" of South Korea.

The South Korean people have never begged the U.S. imperialists for such "protection."

Also, the U.S. imperialists are using the "U.N. resolutions" as an excuse for justifying their occupation of South Korea. But, as is seen above, the "U.N. resolutions" fabricated by U.S. imperialism at will without the participation of the lawful representative of the Korean people under the false pretext of the fictitious "threat of communist aggression" are entirely illegal and null and void and no one recognizes them.

In an endeavour to cover up their crime of illegally occupying South Korea the U.S. imperialists produced so many pretexts and have gone the length of making up pretext that they cannot withdraw because the United States is far away from South Korea geographically.

This means that the U.S. imperialist aggression army will occupy South Korea for ever since Korea and the United States can never become close geographically in any way.

As is obvious from all the above facts, with no sophistry or excuse can the U.S. imperialists ever vindicate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army and justify their burglarious acts of aggression.

The Korean Armistice Agreement signed by the U.S. imperialists themselves through the "U.N. commander" clearly provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the armistice.

The continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is an act of aggression which entirely runs counter to the recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect for the right to self-determination.

2

In the second part the memorandum exposed the crimes of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

The so-called "UNCURK" is a tool of U.S. imperialism for executing its policy of aggression in Korea, it noted, and continued:

Like its predecessor, "United Nations Commission on Korea," the "UNCURK" which was rigged up by U.S. imperialism at the fifth session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1950, has committed all kinds of shameful acts such as falsehood and fabrication, deception and fraudulence, in an attempt to cover up and justify with the U.N. flag the criminal aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists who have tried to perpetuate the division of Korea, turn South Korea into a colony and military base and extend the colonial ruling system set up in South Korea to the northern half of the Republic.

So many facts about the brazen acts of deception and fraud committed in Korea by the "UNCURK" as a faithful servant of the U.S. imperialists in violation of the U.N. Charter and in defamation of the U.N.'s name have been recorded in the "annual reports" alone which it itself submits to the United Nations every year.

In those "reports" the "UNCURK" has described the U.S. imperialist acts of aggression and war provocation against the northern half of the Republic as "defence," the U.S. imperialist colonial rule enforced in South Korea as "protection" and "assistance," the fascist puppet regime rigged up by the bayonet of U.S. imperialism as "representative government," the fascist suppression of the South Korean people by U.S. imperialism and its stooges as "democracy," and the economic ruin of South Korea as "growth and prosperity."

According to the "reports" of the "UNCURK" even the Syngman Rhee puppet regime which had left an evil notoriety of fascist dictatorial regime in the world and had been overthrown by the mass uprising of the South Korean people was a very "exemplary" "representative government" established as a result of the "election under the U.N. supervision," and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, too, which has now gained greater notoriety of colonial, military and fascist regime of dictatorship, is an "encouraging manifestation of democracy."

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

The "UNCURK" behaves itself disgracefully, describing whatever manufactured by its U.S. imperialist master as "democracy" in disregard of the real facts and praising it again as a "new manifestation of democracy" even when the puppet regime which it itself had lauded as "representative government" set up as a result of the "U.N.-supervised elections" was replaced in a military coup detat.

It is in such a manner that they allege that all the unlawful and fraudulent "elections" rigged up under the harsh suppression by the bayonets of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea were held in a "free atmosphere," that the South Korean economy "develops" and "prospers" every day although the South Korean people are languishing in hunger and poverty and that the sincere efforts and reasonable proposals of the Government of the DPRK for a durable peace in Korea and a peaceful solution to the question of Korean unification are "communist threat," and they describe the manoeuvrings perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war against the DPRK as an action aimed at realizing the "objectives of the United Nations" in Korea and ensuring "peace and security."

To make more effective use of the "UNCURK" in camouflaging their criminal nature in step with their ever-intensified activities to provoke a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists, at the last 23rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, had it stipulated for the "UNCURK" to submit to the United Nations its "report" at any time as occasions demand in the future, which it has so far submitted once a year. Under such stipulation, the "UNCURK" already prepared another false "report" and presented it to the United Nations in last April.

In that "report," too, the "UNCURK" kept a strict silence, as it always does, about the premeditated manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to provoke another war, especially about their hostile provocations along the Military Demarcation Line the number of which has increased sharply in the recent years: Instead, it only referred at great length to the fictitious "cases of infiltration from the North" and clamoured about the "growth" of South Korean economy and the "stability" of South Korean society.

But, it is nobody else but the U.S. imperialists who perpetrated hostile provocations and caused war danger in Korea as was solemnly acknowledged by the U.S. Government itself in its letter of apology submitted to the Government of the DPRK.

The fascist suppression by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea has now reached the extreme.

They are suppressing barbarously as never before the struggle of the South Korean people for the right to live, democratic freedom and the unification of the country, and arresting, imprisoning and massacring numerous revolutionaries and patriotic people right and left. The South Korean people are not yielding, however.

Since last June the youth and students and people of South Korea have again risen in powerful demonstrations against the stepped-up machinations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the so-called "constitutional amendment for a third consecutive presidential term" aimed at prolonging its fascist rule of terror.

Panic-striken by this, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have mobilized heavily armed puppet police and even helicopters to intensify bloody suppression ever more frantically, throwing tear-bombs and using gas-sprayers, and have already closed down scores of universities and high schools by force.

Thus, in South Korea today even the fundamental traces of democracy have been stamped out, the broad masses of the people cannot live any longer as they do now under the harsh fascist suppression without precedent, the political crisis has been aggravated to the extreme; but according to the "report" of the "UNCURK," everything is "stable" and democracy is "developing."

No further fact is needed to demonstrate what a preposterous sleep-talk that is.

It is by no means fortuitous that even the government-patronized propaganda machine of U.S. imperialism say that "the problem confronting the 'UNCURK' is just how to make a favourable report to the U.N. General Assembly for the South Korean government" (Seoul, Jun. 3, 1961 —UPI).

The United Nations by U.S. imperialist coercion has illegally discussed the "Korean question" annually on the basis of the "report" of the "UNCURK" full of such lies and frauds and thereby wasted more than 24 years of time and created the obstacle in the way of the substantial solution of the matter and resulting only in the defamed prestige of the United Nations.

It is an insult to and a mockery of the United Nations for the U.S. imperialists to demand again this time that the "Korean question" should be discussed on the basis of the false "report" of the "UNCURK."

The United Nations should no longer tolerate such moves of U.S. imperialism and must take measures for dissolving the "UNCURK" an instrument of U.S. imperialism for aggression.

3

In the third part the memorandum dwelt on the stand of the Government of the Republic on the question of the unification of the fatherland.

The most reasonable solution to the question of Korean unification is to establish a unified central government by holding North-South general elections on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces after forcing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, the memorandum stressed. It went on:

The Korean people can never leave the question of the unification of their country at the disposal of outside forces and no foreigners can solve the internal affair of the Korean nation. The Korean people fully capable of solving their national problem by themselves.

From the first days of the division of their country resulting from the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists after the Liberation, the Korean people have consistently exerted all their efforts to unify their country peacefully. But the U.S. imperialists dampened at every step the national aspiration of the Korean people to build a unified, sovereign and independent state, rigged up a separate colonial puppet regime in South Korea at the point of a bayonet under the signboard of the United Nations and, then went the length of unleashing the aggressive war against the DPRK.

Since the realization of armistice in Korea the Government of the DPRK has constantly made all sincere endeavours to pull down the artificial barrier that stands between the North and South and to actualize the unification of the country.

The memorandum enumerated the just proposals repeatedly put forth up to now by the Government of the DPRK for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the successive puppet regimes of South Korea, however, have rejected all these sincere and reasonable proposals of the Government of the DPRK and, what is more, answered them by intensifying aggressive provocations each time, the memorandum continued.

Under the circumstances in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrate new war provocations ever more frenziedly, the Government of the DPRK has not been able to put forth any more proposals on the peaceful unification of the country in the last few years.

But this does not mean that the Government of the DPRK has cancelled all the proposals it has put forth hitherto for the peaceful unification of the country.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors pull out of South Korea and the democratic and progressive forces with national conscience take power even now, the Government of the DPRK is ready to hold negotiations with the latter on the question of the unification of the country by peaceful means.

The basic line of the Government of the DPRK still remains unchanged, that is, to accomplish the country's unification by way of setting up a unified central government through North-South general elections on a democratic basis without any interference from outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

To hold the North-South general elections, first of all, all political parties, public organizations and individual figures in North and South Korea should be given complete freedom of travelling freely in the whole areas of North and South Korea for political activities and every citizen be allowed to exercise equal rights to elect or be elected anywhere in North and South Korea. If North-South general elections are held by means of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballots after the above conditions have been created, it will be possible to establish a unified democratic government fully representing the general will of the masses of the people of all strata.

This is the most realistic means for the unification of Korea and a fair and reasonable proposal acceptable to anyone.

But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have always insisted only upon the so-called "elections under the U.N. supervision," while doggedly opposing the free North-South general elections.

It is already an insult to our nation and an infringement upon the sovereignty of the Korean people to insist that our nation should be "supervised" by outside forces in solving the unification issue, which is their internal affair.

Should our people be "supervised" by foreign forces in holding elections because they do not know how to write down their own names on the ballots or how to cast ballots? In the light of the principles of its Charter, the United Nations has originally no ground to meddle in the question of Korean unification. All the more, the U.N. has forfeited even the moral authority to meddle in the solution of the question of Korean unification because its flag was usurped by the U.S. imperialists and thus it was reduced to a belligerent of the Korean War.

As for the essence of the so-called "elections under the U.N. supervision" invented by U.S. imperialism, it is no more than a shield to justify in the name of the U.N. the "election" returns rigged up by irregularities and swindles under the threat of bayonets of U.S. imperialism and cloak the sinister aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism to extend their colonial ruling system imposed upon the South Korean people to the northern half.

The deceptive and fraudulent nature of the so-called "elections under the U.N. supervision" is evinced clearly by the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique advocate the "elections under the U.N. supervision" on the one hand, and on the other, declare openly that the question of unification cannot even be talked about till the latter half of the 1970's that is, before they "have fostered real power" to "prevail over communism." In other words, this betrays the fact that if "elections under the U.N. supervision" should be held even now, they could concoct the "election" returns at their discretion by the threat of bayonets even without "real power."

It is irrefutably clear that is none other than the U.S. imperialists who should be held fully responsible for the procrastination of Korean unification in spite of the strenuous efforts on the part of the Government of the DPRK to bring about the peaceful unification of the country.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the root cause of the prolonged division of Korea, the national misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people, the aggravated tension in Korea and the danger of a new war, and are the main obstacle in the way of Korean unification.

Under such circumstances the peaceful unification of Korea is, in fact, unthinkable so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the present puppet rulers are allowed to remain in South Korea, the memorandum concluded.

DPRK Foreign Ministry's Statement

Flays U.S. Imperialist Acts To Step Up War of Aggression in Vietnam

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Sept. 27 a statement denouncing the pernicious moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to keep intensifying their war of aggression in Vietnam and perpetuate their occupation of South Vietnam.

The statement reads:

These days the U.S. imperialists are resorting to vicious manoeuvres to further intensify their war of aggression in Vietnam and perpetuating their occupation of South Vietnam under the cloak of "peace," in an effort to get out of the bog of serious military and political reverses they have suffered in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors continue stepping up the barbarous war of destruction in South Vietnam and crudely infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Vietnam Democratic Republic by incessant bombing raids on the area between the 17th and 19th parallel, while keeping their huge aggressor troops over a half million strong and a large number of satellite and puppet troops.

To conceal such criminal manoeuvres of theirs, the U.S. imperialists are clinging tighter to such foolish deceitful ruse as partial "withdrawals" of troops from South Vietnam and "de-Americanization" of the Vietnam war.

Some time ago, Nixon, the boss of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, announced the "withdrawal" of 35,000 men of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Vietnam by December this year and again twanged the harp of "respect" for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, furnishing another striking example of the deceptive artifice of the villains.

This is an old game customarily employed by the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly denounces the nefarious intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to continue the war of aggression in Vietnam and perpetuate the division of Vietnam and their occupation of South Vietnam and supports in full the September 20 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the September 21 statement of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic exposing and denouncing the present sinister trick of Nixon.

With no crafty ruse can the U.S. imperialists ever justify the barbarous acts of aggression they are committing against the Vietnamese people, gravely violating the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination, or can they deceive the world people.

The U.S. imperialists are prattling about "respect" for what they call the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, while exhausting every means to maintain their huge aggressor forces as they stand in South Vietnam, largely reinforce the South Vietnamese puppet army and prop up the crumbling puppet regime in South Vietnam. This fact itself self-exposes the deceptive ruse of the villains in its true colour.

All the facts afford clear proof that the U.S. imperialists have not yet given up their aggressive design against Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists should stop immediately and for good all their acts of aggression against Vietnam and withdraw from South Vietnam their aggressor troops and the troops of their satellite countries and puppets totally and unconditionally.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people support in their entirety the proposals of the representative of the Vietnam Democratic Republic at the Paris conference on Vietnam and the ten-point proposals issued by the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, considering that a correct solution of the Vietnam question is possible only when it is based on them.

The Koreap people will continue to actively assist in the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people, remaining firm on their side, in their powerful resistance for national salvation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Vietnamese people who are enjoying the strong support and encouragement of the revolutionary people of the whole world will certainly win final victory in their sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to defend the North, liberate the South and reunify the fatherland. (KCNA)

The People's Korea

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